NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - ENCHARTRESS WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway.-Masks AND WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-TICKET OF LEAVE OLTMPIC THRATER, Broadway .- TARING & BUTTER HEW BOWERT THILATER, BOWNT, -RIP VAN WIN-RIM-GAVE COLE OF 28th WILDRINGS-HUNGARIAN CHIEF-ININE TUTOR

BOWSEY THEATRE, Bowery-Rag WOMAN AND HER

BARNUM'S MUSRUM, Broadway. - Four Giarrs, Two Dwarfs, Ateinos, What Is It. &c., as all bours. Apurc Sia, or Spirit of Brauty-At 3 and 7% P. M. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Ernic AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETO. BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 655 Broadway, -Oru-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. --HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermid

WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

army news to-day is not of any moment. Every tuing is perfectly still. Vague rumors of a raid of Gen Stuart's cavalry near Fredericksburg were in circula General Grant is expected in Washington on Tuesday, from whence he will proceed without delay to his headquarters in the Army of the Potomac with out remaining to enjoy evations, receptions or any other manifestations of popular good will, which may detain him from the active duties that await him, and

We publish to day an authentic statement of the origin of the miserable slander connected with the alleved interview between General McClellan and General Lee s

There is an uneasy element apparently to motion in Kentucky. Guerilla bands are being formed in several enties for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of were made near Hickman a few days ago of men who were organizing themselves late companies to join the cebel army. There is no other news from the South-

CONGRESS.

carrying the mails to foreign ports, with the Senate mounttee's amendments thereto, was passed. The amend ments repeal the act authorizing the conveyance of let ters otherwise than is the mails, except money letters and accompanying packages, and also refuse to extend the prepaid letter postage rates over the overland route House refused to concur in the amendments, and a conference was ordered. A petition from citizens of New York and Brooklyn, asking that the confiscated lands of rebels may be devided among soldiers and loyal men. was appropriately referred. Mr. Grimes' proposition to have all executive nominations considered and decided in open Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to promote the entis ment of slaves was then taken up. The amendments providing for the freedom of loval owners compensation for said slaves, were th points under consideration. A long, animated and ox coulingly interesting debate around; but, without/coming to a vote, the Senate went into executive session and confirmed several handred promotions of officers to the regular a:my and navy. On the opening of the doors an adjournm ut 11.1 Youday took place.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Julian, of Indiana introduced a substitute for the buil heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homostead act to persons in the navel and military service, on confiscated and forfeited lands. In plain terms, it is intended by this measure to divide the forested estates of rebels among our colored sailors and soldiers. Mr. Julian made a long speech in support the delegate from Colorado, introduced a bill defining the ment of the copper, silver and gold riches of the nation Secute bill to facilitate entries of land under the Homestead act, by permitting soldiers to take the required officer, was passed. A report in favor of paring Gales & Senton \$35,000 for copies of the "Congressional Annals and Debutes," claimed to be delivered before the resolution ordering the supply was rescinded, was debated, and laid on the table by a vote of sixty-seven against fifty.

The House then adjourned. THE LEGISLATURE.

There was but little of Importance done in the State Secate yesterday. Among a large number of bills re-ported favorably from the committees were those to amend the charter of the Hudson and Hariem Rivers Canal Company, to facilitate the acquirement of land for the new Crotton reservoir on the upper end of Manhattan Island, and to reimiture the Twenty-second Militia regiment for losses of clothing, equipments, &c., in the Pennsylvania campuign. Various other measures of but many interact received attention. The bill for a public mortes to be highwenth ward of this city was reported dynamic and a metion to agree with the committee's

ewcop of all that had been ordered to their third reading. Few of them however, are of any interest beyond some email rural localities. The bill legalizing the acts of town meetings in Westchester county in raising money to pay commutation for drafted men, which was defeated some days ago, was again taken up, reconsidered and passed. A number of bil's were reported by the committees, included in which was one authorizing the construc Bull's Hend line of stages. The Eleventh Avenue and Bloomingdale Railroad bill was reported adversely. amendments providing that all profits over ten per cent on the capital and for a sinking fund be paid to the city. Favorable reports were also made on the bills for the Thirty Joursh street and H. boken ferry and the Lexing. | restored to the Old Dominio

ton Avenue Railroads; to change the mode of electing the board of Education in this city, to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company and the Manhattan and Long Island Land Improvement Company, and authorizing the Eric Relirond to increase its capital. The Christopher and Houston Streets Railroad received an adverse report. The Senate resolution allowing the military trophics in the Bureau of Military ics to be used at the Metropolitan Fair in this city

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Our European files and correspondence by the Asia, dated to the 5th of March, contain interesting details of the telegraphic news report from Halliax, published in

lavans to the 12th inst. Rumors were affeat that General Gandara, who had arrived from St. Domingo, advised the abandonment of the Spanish conquest of that colony, and that a council of superior authorities and army officers ugh these rumors come from a well informed source, The Opera and French dramatic company had left Ha-

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday an appropriated \$2,000,000 additional to pay bountles under the new call for troops. They report the probable quots of the city 6 400 men, but have made provision for pay-

ing the bounty to 8,000 men.

General John Charles Fremont was last evening formally nominated for the Presidency by a meeting of his friends held at the Cooper Institute. The platform of the Fremont Campaign Ulub was adopted, and the au-dience adjourned to meet in a larger hall next week.

The General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party of this city held a meeting on Thursday last and adopted resolutions endorsing the Tammany Hall bolt from the State Convention. The Unconditional Union Central Committee held a meeting last evening, and adopted a preamble and reso-lution declaring Mayor Gunther to be in full communica

esterday, Edward Phalon and Henry L. Phalon moved for an injunction to restrain Frederick H. Henshaw. Charles L. Faulkner and Joshua M. Cushing from solling an article of perfumery known as the Night Blooming Cereus, under the label or trade mark of plaintiff, or any have been and are selling a spurious article under the name of Night Blooming Cereus, by which they are

of the case Judge Barnard has granted an injunction against the defendants. In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, yes. terday, the case of Elizabeth Burton against Ceolla Bur-ton and John J. Crane, executors of William E. Burton, have her dower administered in the lands whereof William E. Burton died in possession, in Hudson street, and on which, previous to his death, Mr. Burton built the house in which he died. The plaintiff's allegation sets in the Church of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields county of Middlesex, England, on the 10th day of April. The defendants denied the marriage, and that the daintiff was an alien, having ever slace the alleged mar titled to dower in the lands of the testator, who became a naturalized citizen of the United States, in Pennysyl-

rania, on the 10th day of February, 1855. To this defen plaintif demurred, and the matter came up for hearing. Judge Brady held that the act of Congress of 1855 was whether resident or not, married to a person who was at the demurrer was consequently sustained.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Henry Carroll pleaded guilty of picking Mary Mchadden's pocket of a purse containing the sum of forty cents in postal currency. James O'Donnell, Andrew McNamara and Michael Cannades pleaded guilty of petit larceny on a charge of having stolen the sum of five dollars from Emil Everwahr, a private in the Thirty-fourth regiment New York Volunicers, on the 2d instant. Catharine Smith, a milliner, pleaded guilty of having picked Julia Martin's protest of a purse containing the sum of four dollars and fifty-five cents on the 20th of

relies in a saloon on First avenue, when Bray, after kicking Delaney, attempted to rife his pockets. Claude Hamilton, alias Henry Davis, a young Englishman from the ancient city of Bath, was tried and convicted of grand larcony. He came to this city during last month, and was em-pioped by Mrs: McLeish, of Ne. 110 Grand atreet, as a walter. One morning she sent him from the dwelling part of the house to the clerk, in the store, with a packet of United States Treasury notes, amounting to \$500. passage for England. He had carefully disguised himsel and anticipated having a good time in the Old Country

all the prisoners were remanded for sentence, and the court adjourned until next Monday, at eleven o'clock. A final decree of distribution was yesterday made the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, of the steamer Antonia and cargo, the proceeds amounting to \$125,390. Of this sum \$121,584 is to be shared by the

aptor, the United States steamer Pocabontas.

The Liai of William C. Sirranson, William Smith and States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The accuse are on trial for the murder of Charles Courietta, fin mate of the bark Lone Star, of the 34 September, 1863 while on a voyage from Rangoon to Falmouth via St. Rolena. The testimony was not closed, and the case

stands adjourned till to-day.
On Thursday night Thomas Sutton, alias Tim Sullivan, alias Thomas McCoy, was arrested in Broome street by Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, and fully identihis employer's office, No. 116 South street, on the morning of the 12th inst., knocked him (Walte) down and

de Lars. Sutton is an old offender.

The Surrogate has admitted to probate the contests will of Mrs. Rebeccs Kelley, deceased. The Surrogate has also settled the accounts of the estates of James Daly, Peter T. Van Note and William Falconer. The accounts of the collector of John Patten's estate have been settled. the Sanitary Commission was being held, was completely destroyed by fire last evening. It is feared that some

was insured for \$10,600.

A large business was done in stocks yesterday, and the market was firm and buoyant. Government securities were in better demand and the quotations tended up were in better demand and the quotations tended up-ward. Gold fluctuated considerably, the highest point reached being 163 k, but the transactions were limited. The rise in gold occasioned a more buoyant feeling in business places yesterday, and with a fair demand many articles ruled very firm. This was particularly the case with imported merchandise. Domestic produce was generally rather dull, and prices were either nominally the same or a tride lower. Potroleum was dull, heavy and lower. Cotton was dull and heavy. Groceries were firm. (in 'Change the flour market opened with more firm. On 'Change the flour market opened with more tone, influenced by the rice in gold, but closed dull and depressed. Wheat continued inactive, and with only a trifling business prices were nominal. Corn was dull and drooping. Onte were rather more active and a shad-firmer. Pork was a shade easier, but other hog products beef and other provisions, were steady. Whiskey was unchanged.

AN OLD ONE .- A movement is on foot, and from present appearances it is likely to succeed. to manu acture a new State out of that portion of Tennessee called East Tennessee. This is another plan to open a field for speculators in politics and adventurers of all sorts to reap a rich harvest by the dismemberment of old States and the obliteration of old landmarks. The business is a scan dalous one, and should not be tolerated. Keep the old States as they are, except where imperative necessity de mands a change; so that when the old Union is restored the people of the several States shall find that their boundary lines have not been disturbed. When the rebellion is over the State now called West Virgin's should be

The War-The Approaching Desperate and Decisive Campaign.

We are on the verge of a decisive campaign campaign which will bring the rebellion to an end or cover with disgrace and confusion the government and the loyal States. As the opposing armies now stand, all the advantages of numbers, facilities, position and strength appear to be so overwhelmingly on the side of the Union that bardly the shadow of a doubt disturbs the public anticipations of complete suc cess. From all the indications, however, on the other side, it is apparent that the rebels in this campaign will fight with the energy of despair. It is their last chance. All their forces now estimated at three hundred thousand men in the field-and all their resources are staked upon this coming struggle. They feel and confess that their situation is desperate; but on every side they are preparing for a terrible

In this view it is a matter of universal con gratulation that, under the pressure of public opinion, Congress has spoken to the President and that the President, in compliance with the voice of Congress, has placed all the armies of the Union under the direction of General Grant. The country is satisfied that this pro ceeding is eminently wise and well-timed, and that it cannot possibly fail to secure the most glorious results. The steps already taken by General Grant in the work of reorganizing our armies for active fighting are very encourag ing. He puts his most thoroughly tried and approved officers in the most important positions, beginning with the sagacious and intrepid Sherman, as his successor in the command of the great department which stretches from East Tennessee to the Mississippi in one direction and to the Gulf in the other. But the announcement which we accept with the highest satisfaction is that which locates the headquarters of General Grant with the Army of the Potomac. With that heroic army we have had from the beginning the most inviting opportunities offered for a decisive blow to the Davis confederacy; but the mismanagement of that army, thus far, has been our only serious drawback. Now we may confidently look for better things than costly defeats in blood and treasure, foolish raids, unprofitable marches and counter-

marches, and undecisive victories. We dare say that General Grant has discovered that Richmond is the head of the rebellion, and that a telling blow upon the head is the readlest way to finish it. We suspect that he has found out that the Army of the Potomac is able and ready for the work before it, and that the work will soon be entered upon and thoroughly accomplished. We cannot imagine that he comes to sit down on the Rapidan and quietly wait for the roads to dry, until all the odds and ends of the rebel armies, from Richmond to South Carolina, are concentrated against him. In any event, however, we are called upon to prepare for a campaign, East and West, which in all human probability will be marked by the most obstinately contested and

the most sanguinary battles of the war. In this view, and considering the momentous consequences involved in the struggle before comes the duty of the administration, of Congress, of the State authorities of the loyal States, and of their people, without distinction of party, to devote themselves now to the paramount business of the war, and to the exclusion of party politics and Presidential squabbling, at least till the 7th of June. We must suc ceed in this impending military campaign, or this war for the Union may prove a disgraceful and ruinous failure. We cannot safely go beyond another year, with a yearly expenditure of eight or nine hundred millions of money, and an annual draft from the industrial interests of the country of half a million or more of its most vigorous men. We must bring the rebellion to the dust this coming summer, or the discontent of the people of the loyal cord and anarchy, and our Presidential election of November next may be the end of the chapter.

We would appeal, theo, to the party journals and the party politicians of the loyal States to suspend the agitation of the Presidential question until we shall have gained a solid foundation to stand upon. In the interval to June we hope to be able to see our way clearly through the routed columns of Jeff. Davis; but in the meantime nothing is certain, except that the war, remains to be determined by the issue of the approaching campaign against the rebellion.

SCHENCE ON UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.—Accord ing to the latest news from Washington, Mr. Schenck is eminently disgusted with the failure of his scheme to throw aside all our unemployed generals. Schenck is a very curious man in his way. Such men are not uncon in revolutionary periods, and come to the surface naturally, as the "scum that rises when a nation boils." They are the sprats and small fry of that kind of political life in which Danton and Robespierre were giants. Without any ability at all, they keep their places in party favor by an exhibition of the most vindictive spirit. Schenck shows his vindictiveness in Washington; he showed his want of ability at Vienna. We rejoice at the defeat of his scheme Many of our unemployed generals are men of the first talent, and desire to be employed, and serve the country. General McClellan and General Fremont, in their proper spheres, would be of great agreee, and they ought not to be thrown aside because the government will net give them commands. It is to be hoped that under our new army administration this matter will be well looked into, and employment given to every man who can be of any benefit O OUT CAUSE.

When President Lincoln formed his Cabinet he included all the rival candidates for the republiem nomination-Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates. Seward soon used bimself up, Bates sunk out of sight, Cameron was kicked out by Chase, and Stanton was brought in to kill off McClellan. This he did at once, and then used Lincoln to kill off Chase. Now, it appears, he has taken up Grant to kill off Lincoln. Verily. we begin to believe that Stanton is the modern Warwick. Thurlow Weed must resign the title. He is not a circumstance to Warwick Stanton, of the War Department.

FOUR MORE NEW STATES.—Congress has eased enabling acts permitting the Territories of Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska to enter the Union. East Tennessee will come next-perhaps before. This will make four new States prepared to enter the field for the next grand Presidential four mile race, and the rebellion not yet subdued. Trot out your horses.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN AGITATION .-- A Rustian journal, descenting upon the present troubled state of affairs in Europe, takes the occasion to assert that the source of the turmoil may be traced to one person, who, seated upon s "golden throne," makes use of his great power and influence to agitate Europe by intrignes and the encouragement of the revolutionary schemes which arise in all parts of the Old World. It is well known that in Russia such statements are seldom made except when backed by the approval of the authorities Hence it may reasonably be inferred that the opinion emitted by the journal in question is hat of the Russian government. Austria has expressed the same opinion more

than once. In fact, her official organs make periodical accusations against the Emperor of the French, whom they look upon as the arch agitator, the selfish and determined enemy of the peace of Europe. The English press has made the same statements, and all the more angrily because in this Napoleon has usurped what at one time was the sole privilege of England. Lord Palmerston some years since was the mainspring of those intrigues which threw all Europe into consternation. But that was in the days of Great Britain's ascendancy. Now France wields the real power, and Napoleon has become the agitator. We have ever asserted that the Emperor of the French would be forced to play this role. He came into power through the revolutionary party, and is ound to sustain to the extent of his ability that party. He must also, for the furtherance of his influence and the strengthening of his dynasty, keep the other nations of Europe in trouble, that they may not have the leisure to make trouble for him. This fact is as patent o all Europe as it is to us.

This being the case, it is but natural that he great Powers should look upon Napoleon as their common enemy; and, spite of pretended alliances, they do so esteem this fortunate adventurer, this lucky member of the revolutionary party. The result must be that ere long there will be formed in Europe a coalition which will bring about a second great Napoleonic war in this century. At present France has Italy to aid her; but this will not be the case when Italy shall have regained Rome and Venetia. Then Napoleon will find, should be be attacked by a "holy alliance," that his cruel deceptions towards the Italians have resulted in causing them to dislike him; that his late inscrutable course towards Italy has made a greater impression on her people than did the enefits he at one time conferred. This is uman nature. We speedily forget the services rendered, but bear in rancorous rememprance the ill favor bestowed upon us. A few rears hence there will undoubtedly be a strong effort made by the great European Powers to crush Napoleon. The present war in Europe will surely basten this event.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION-THE HARLEM BRIDGE MATTER.—We published on Wednesday morning last one of the most extraordinary documents, portraying dishonesty at the hands of officials, that it has been our duty to present for a long time. We refer to the report of a committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county relative to the new Harlem bridge matter. From the representations there made and corroborated by sworn testimony it appears that the commission having in charge the building of the bridge was from almost its very inception a fraud; that the contracts it de were scandalous and corrupt; that its payments were illegal; that it paid itself without the shadow of law or right, and that it was a gross swindling transaction from beginning to end. Over three hundred thousand dollars have been paid contrary to law for the building of the bridge, and it is not half finished though the original estimate was but rising two hundred thousand; and from present appearances, and from the rise in the cost of material consequent upon the unnecessary delay in its construction, it will cost at least on million of dollars before it is finished. This is truly a most extraordinary exhibition. And who are responsible for it? Is it a job of the Board of Supervisors ot New York or their friends? This Board or their friends have had a finger in the business, as appears from the ridence; and this same Board or their friends have had a finger in other speculative jobs for which the taxpayers of New York have had to pay roundly. Now the question arises, how nuch value to the interests of the taxpaying citizens of New York is this Board of Supervisors? There is too much evidence to show that they or their friends are busy in specula tive jobs outside their legitimate duties. The Board is one of the many heads of the city overament which has a mouth of its own, and nouths without number in the shape of retainers and friends, to feed. It is one of the hydra headed animals of corruption that seems to sustain its existence, not by curtailing expentures and reducing taxation, but by increas ing them, and in giving good fat outside jobs to its retainers. The time may soon come when the citizens of New York may see the necessity of abolishing the Board altogether.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY BY CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENT.—This is more ridiculous than fulinating a bull against the comet; and yet men in Congress are found ignorant enough to suppose that slavery can be so abolished. Slavery can be legally abolished in no such manner The only legal way to abolish slavery is to amend the constitution, as we long ago proposed-a method which will meet the issue and settle it forever. The State Legislatures are the first tribunals before which the subject can be properly brought; and the Legislatures of the States of New York, New Jersey, Ohlo, Indiana, Maryland, Missourl and Massachusette are now in session. Why do not the anti-slavery men in these bodies go to work and adopt the required constitutional amendment if they want slavery abolished in a legal way? As for the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, abolishing slavery, it is not worth the ink with which it was writ ten, and the author of it must bear a striking resemblance to the animal which Absalom rode when he was hung by the hair, if he ever imagined such a stupid piece of legislation would ever find a permanent place upon the

GRUMBLING GREELEY AT IT YET .-- Poor Gree ley keeps grumbling and growling continually. day he grumbled at General Grant, and growled at General McClellan, and had a rumble and a growl for everybody and everything. Won't somebody at Washington, or elsewhere, throw this growling and grumbling dog a big bone, with a little meat on it, to quiet him! He makes so much noise that he is really a misance.

THE WISDOM OF CONGRESS ILLUSTRATED ST HISTORY.—General Grant is the government practically and really. Nominally two or three bodies of politicians in Washington are still the government; but that government was merely a kind of grub, the only purpose of whose existence was that it might gnaw and bore and keep itself alive until it had matured a government better fitted to the present conition of the country. This it has done, and, though it still remains the semblance of a government, it is a semblance only-an exuvium-a mere shell-the vital power is in the new man. We are, and must be while this war lasts, a military people, and the life of the nation is in the army. He who is at the head of the army is therefore the man who wields the power of the nation, and is the man above all others with whom the country must stand or fall. He is the government in a truer and deeper sense than any man could become such through forms of appointment or oaths of

In the action by which Congress placed General Grant in his present position it acted up to the necessity of a great occasion, as sumed the initiative with events, and showed greater wholom than similar bodies usually exbibit. Had the Roman Senate made a virtue in the same way of what was an obvious necessity, and made Cæsar Consul-made him formally, as he was really, the incarnation of the Roman power-there would have been no civil war. Had the Directory seen its opportunity and made Napoleon First Consul. it would have made the first step of usurpation infinitely more difficult than it was, and it is not improbable that it would thereby have prevented that devastation of Europe which ended only when it had given a new king to France. Had the English Parliament been guided by the practical genius of Oliver Cromwell, that great man would never have seized the supreme power; Richard Cromwell's name would never have appeared in history; the Restoration, by which England lost the greater part of the benefit of her struggle, would never have taken place, and in all probability England would have had a free government to-day. Congress was "timely wise" under circumstances similar to those in which the Roman Senate, the Directory and the English Parliament failed. It went with the current of events-went with the people-and did what was necessary to be done in a grand way.

And, now that Grant is in the place of power, it is the country's duty to sustain him in it. heart and soul. Around this great leader the country must rally, with the last man and the last dollar, to end the war at once; for if we do not end it now we never can.

SLAVERY AMONG THE GREEKS AND ROMANS .-Poor Greeley is still harping on this string. He is so ignorant of history as not to see the difference between slavery in Greece and Rome and slavery here. He does not know that the Greek and Roman slaves were of the same race as their masters, while the modern slaves are Africans, distinguished from the white race by their color and their physical and mental characteristics. This makes all the difference in the world to some people, but not to the advocates of amalgamation, miscegenation and other

THE ELBOWS OF THE MINCIO.-What has be come of that strategic movement so ably described by the man of the Mincio in the Times a few weeks ago? We mean that movement of which Sherman was to make this part. and Logan that part, and Smith the other part, and which was to result in something miraculous? What does the man of the Mincio think about it now?

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

burg-The Sixteenth Army Corps on the Move-The Fight at Yaxoo City.

The steamer Continental, from New Orleans on the 10th st., has arrived with the Twelfth Wisconsin and the Eleventh and Fifteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. The Twelfth Wisconsin regiment disembarked here, the others

An expedition composed of three brigades started from Vicksburg just before the Continental left.

The Sixteenth army corps has left for the South; desti General Lee's cavalry, which followed Shere

New Orleans papers of the 10th and Memphis papers of the 16th are devoid of iterest.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 11th says an increased

revenue tax of two cents per pound, together with the amount of stock on hand and the reported weakness in the Northern market, has depressed cotton. The market closed last evening with a decline of four cents on previous rates. No sales are reported, but prices may be stated at 60c. a 66c. for middling to strictly do. and 62c. a 63c for good middling. Large quantities of forage are coming into Cairo, and

are daily examined by the government inspectors on ac-

count of sduiteration and inferior quality.

The hospital steamer C. C. Wood, from Vicksburg and Memphis, has arrived with three hundred and forty-nine sick and wounded troops, and left yesterday morning for St. Louis. Fight died on the way up, among them Julius Remers, of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, who

was buried at Helena.

The estimated force of the enemy in the at Yazoo City was five thousand men, with four pieces of artillery. The Eighth Louisians (colored) Volunteers lost eighty killed, wounded and missing. The First Mississippi cavairy and the Eleventh regiment thirty. Nine out of eighteen officers of the Eighth Louisians were

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Result of the State Election-Arkansas Erres State, &c. Little Rock, Ark., March 18, 1864.

Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's proclamation to replace Arksnass in the Union. The other counties, forty-three in number, will give fully \$,000 votes more. The new State constitution framed by the last convention was almost unanimously ratified, there being so far only one hundred and thirty-seven votes against it. Arksnass is thus declared a free State in the Union by the voluntary action of its own citizens. Governor lane Murphy and the whole free State ticket is alected.

the oblices were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

Indians on Their Way to Washington

The Prize Stenmer Mary Ann The British price steamer Mary Ann, from Witmington C., for Nassau, N. P., a rived here to day. She was a rod by the United States gunb at Grand Gulf. She as a cargo of two hundred and fifty bales of cotton. ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL

Additional Particulars of the Chase of the Biockade Runner.
The United States steamer Admiral, Captain Eaton, has rrived at this port from the Guif and Atlantic coasts.

at all the naval stations going and coming.

Annexed is a list of the officers attached to the Admi

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding-Will

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Communication
Acting Assistant Paymaster—H. Le Roy Jones.
Asis and Surgeon—Samuel R Forman.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Theis N. Moyor.
Acting Master—Henry Oakloy, Robt. Pendiobury, R.
W. Snare, Raymond Rabadan.
Acting Master-J. J. Hargons.
Acting Master-I. J. Hargons.
Acting Master's Mates—J. R. P. Atkins, J. W. Ponce, R.
B. Cock, S. J. Pray.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant in charge, Frash
M. Farror: Second Assistant, George S. Tylor; Acting
Second Assistant, George S. Tylor; Acting
Second Assistant, O. S. Frombi, Acting Third Assistants,
Jas. D. Van Zandt, Lewis Rush.
Paymaster's Clerk—Rodney Chipp.

Paymarter's Clerk-Rodney Chipp. Captain's Clerk-N. M. Bassett.

Assistant Sergeons John D. Murphy, L. M. Lyon, C. R. Perry; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. D. White; Acting Assistant Faymasters Wn, L. Pynchon and Wm. H. Hig-bec; Acting Auster Charles Huggins. The Admiral was built in New York by private persons

and from them purchased by the Navy Department either in Lecember or January last, before she was en tirely completed, though launched. She is about thirteen hundred tons, carrying five guns, twenty-one officers and ninety four blue jackets, firemen and marines, and her model is pronounced by every competent judge a most

resh supplies for the West Gulf squadron, the mails, and Farragul's flect. Her first stop was at Port Royal, Pebruary 11, thence to Key West February 14, where she coaled, and from there to Pensacola February 19, where she first issued her supplies. While lying at anchor in that ered to be in flames, and the Admiral, with the De S ing their monotonous and toilsome duties, and on the Nashville, make a raid on our versels off the bar, though found the Hartford, with the flag of the gallant Admiral Farragut flying at her mizzen. In the sound, formed by the States of Mississippi and Alabama on the sorth, and Ship, Dauphin, Horn and smaller islands on the south,

Thence the A. p occeded to New Orleans, arriving there on the evening of February 22, some of her of eiving cards for Mrs. General Binks' grand misquerade ball at the Opera House, which was pronounced by al equal to anything of the kind in New Orleans' palmiost

island owned at one time by a person of the name of Grant the rebels have erected a fortification command.

ing the very shoal and narrow artificial pass from the sound into Mobile Bay, from which place it is only

ome light draft vessels have on different occasions tried

days.

off Sabine Pars, coast of Texas, February 27, the Admiral ascertained from our versels there that the Cli ton, formerly one of our armed vessels, and captured by the rebels last year, in the attack by a naval force in the batteries at Sabine, was inside, with some eight hundred bales of cotton on board, and awaiting an opportunity to

sels were sent on board the Admiral, to be taken to New Orleans.

Arrived at Pensscola on March 5, having stopped to communicate with the different aquadrons on her way back to receive their mails. The Admiral found there Admiral Farragus, and learned that on the 28th and 29th or February he hed gone up the sound from Ship Island anchorage in the Calboun, with the Octovara, John P. Jackson, Port Royal and eix bomb vessels, and for two days had hammered away at Grant's Pass batteries, but did not succeed in permanently injuring them, the robels repairing at night the damage done during the day. Our loss was very slight, but the onessy must have lost many men.

Arrived at Key West March 8: coaled ship and left for Port Royal on the 19th; reached Port Royal on the 19th; reached Port Royal on the 19th plant in the proposition of the fastest pre-

having proved herself probably one of the fastest pre-pellers affect. She left Port Royal on the evening of the 12th instant, bound for Fortress Monroe.

On the morning of the 13th lunt, at six o'clock, the masthead lookout saw a vessel to the eastward, making black smoke. The Admiral instantly altered course and gave chase to the southward and eastward, and by eight o'clock she could see her from the dock, and made her out to be a large adda, what o creat one could see her from the dock, and mad-out to be a large side-wheel steamer, with two si-stacks, with black smoke issuing in volumes fros-two funnels. At this time the Admiral had all as with a good breeze, and making per log fourteen-per bour. At half-past nice, the Admiral still guiot her, the chase corpressed these demiral still guiot and plainly distinguish the ship, a large and beautiful side-wheel vessel, with great bree dith of heam, unlike a Clyde built blockade runner, painted lead color, and capable of carrying a large cargo. At this time, with the side of a good but not very fresh breeze, the Admiral was making fourteen and three-quarter knots, and gaining upon the chase, still some four and a half miles off, and beyond the range of the thirty-punder Parrott. At two o'clock the Admiral had gained upon her, but still not near enough to reach her with a shot, as one or two trials proved, but the officers all felt certain that if the breeze held by four o'clock she would be a prize. But slast such was not to be the issue of the long and ardous chase. At three o'clock P. M. the wind hauled aft and almost died nway, rendering asils of no avait. The Admiral chased, however, until darkness set in—the stranger when last some having gained upon her somewhat—when the Admiral was kept to her course for Fortress Monroe. Thus ended a long, and to many on board a very severe, chase. The scape of the strange sail is to be attributed to ber lightening herself of a great part of her cargo—upwards of four hundred bales of cotton having been counted in the water, and of course much escaping notice—and is the dying away of the breeze when she was almost within the Admiral's grasp, and alterwards to her greater speed, during the short time of daylight left. Could the A have followed the chase all loght it so posiwater, and of course much escaping douise—and the dying away of the breeze when she we almost within the Admiral's grasp, and afterwards the greater speed, during the short time of daylight for Could the A. have followed the chase all night it is possible that either something might have beep early tired out and from sheer exhaustion been compelled to succumb. Though a valuable prize escaped, the consolatory reflection remains to the Admiral's officers and crew that the did their whole daty, and that property belonging to the enemy to the amount of upwards of one hundred as fifty thousand dollars was through their means destroyed. During the long and tedious class there was not the least confusion or undue excitement among the officer or crews: but all cheerfully and with a will performe their duties. The commanding effect, Acting Voluntee Lieutenant Wm. H. Eason, so well and favorably know to the Guif squadron as the efficient, urbane and court out commander of the Circamian, was as cool and collected as possible, and displayed the utmost capacity as fitness for his responsible position.

Too much praise cannot be given the chief enginee of the Admiral and his assistants, upon whom and their faithful firemen fell the brunt of the day's labor.

Lieutemant Colonel Sandersom.
Sr. Lous, March 18, 1864.
The special despatch from Washington to the New York Commercial Advertiser, stating that the Military Committee of the Scante had refused to recommend for promotion Lieutemant Colonel Sanderson, of the Thirteenth regulars, because of proofs of his cowardice at Chickamauga, was telegraphed West last night. Colonel Sanderson is provest marshall of this department, and as an act of justice to a deserving officer, General Roscerams authorizes the statement that he has no knowledge that such a charge has ever been made against Colonel Sanderson; and if it has been made he believes it to be unfounded in truth; and so far as his personal observation went Colonel Sanderson conducted himself in such a manner as to entitle him to special mention in his (Roscerams') official report of the battle of Chickamauga.

City Election in Erie.

to day by three bundred and sixty-six majority.